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#### The New Republican Policy.

The beginning of a new epoch in Repub lican politics is marked by these words of the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED of Maine, uttered by him after his party in the House had unanimously and enthusiastically nom inated him for Speaker:

"We have, unfortunately, a divided Govern nally leads to small results. But there are times when rest is as health giving as exercise.

"Rather than run risks, we can afford to wait until well-matured plans give us assurance of permanent benefit. Crude and hasty legislation is above all

The speech containing this important declaration of policy appeared yesterday as news on the first page of our esteemed contemporary, the New York Tribune, the leading Republican newspaper.

On the editorial page of that same number of the same distinguished journal, we find this expression of opinion:

"The man who says that nothing should be done because Mr. CLEVELAND is still President, betrays the fact that he has drifted far away from belief in selfvernment into the stagnant and stifling region o Cuckootsm, which is despotism.

We do not believe that this pointed remark is aimed at Mr. REED's declaration of policy. Nobody suspects the Maine statesman of having drifted into the stagnant and stifling region of Cuckooism, as the word Cuckoo is at present understood. He is no man's cuckoo. What he hopes for is some day to have some cuckoos of his own.

Nevertheless, the whole article from which we have quoted a single passage is far away from the lines laid down in Mr. REED's speech. The Tribune is apparently in favor of an attempt to revise the tariff with a view to producing sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of Government. It wants to see considerable legislative activity at the present session of Congress, and advises the withholding of appropriations as a method of forcing a revised tariff through the White House. Its remarks to Republicans are as full of stimulus as Mr. REED's

are of soothing and restraint. Here are presented two distinct ideas of general policy, capable of reconciliation, it is true, but also involving the possibility of wide divergence and vast disturbances within the Republican party during the next eight months. Mr. REED represents one idea; who is to represent the other? Which will prevail?

### The Democrats in Congress.

Two years ago a Democratic Congress, elected, with a Democratic President, for the main purpose of reversing the then existing system of Federal taxation, met amid the hopes and rejoicings of the Democratic party, then fresh from an almost unprecedented triumph. In less than a year that President and Congress succeeded by their unfaithfulness to their promises in changing the public sentiment to the Republican side; and this year a Republican House of Representatives has been elected. As it comes together to-day, bitter recollections must occur to the minds of those Democratic members of it who were also members of the Fifty-third Congress. What a contrast between December, 1893, and December, 1895; what shattering of splendid hopes what loss of public confidence; what disaster and humiliation have come upon the nocracy within that period! In 1893 it had everything. In 1895 it has nothing except the President, who is mainly respon sible for its calamities and disgraces.

What can the Democrats in the Fiftyfourth Congress do to convince the people of the United States that, in spite of many recent follies, the Democracy is not deficient in statesmanship or in patriotism?

It is likely enough that LILIUOKALANI cost more votes than the humbug tariff. Democrats can, and sometimes do, forgive a good deal of Democratic blundering in ustional concerns; but they cannot easily forgive what seems to be want of patriotism. An Administration which is not American in all its sympathies, purposes, and policy abroad, in regard to which we should all be Americans before being partisans, cannot commend itself to Democrats any more than to Republicans.

We hope that Mr. CLEVELAND's messag will show that he has been chastened by calamity into favoring an American foreign policy. Whatever his course may be, the Democrats in Congress should join with the Republicans in making a spirited and solemn affirmation of the MONROE doctrine, in demanding the recognition of Cuba as a belligerent and in declaring American sympathy with the revolutionists, in insisting upon every proper occasion that the United States shall protect the Central and South American States against the rapacity of the great European powers, and in favoring the annexation of Hawaii. Public confidence in the Democracy may be regained slowly, but it is not as Democrats merely or primarily, but as Americans, that the Democracy should support an unbending and consistent American policy in the relations of the United States with foreign nations

# Prohibition's Candidate.

The National Committee of the Prohibition party is bidden to meet in Chicago on Dec. 11, to fix a time and place for holding their National Convention. The committee has two members from each State. SAMUEL DICKLE of Albion, Mich., is Chairman, and among the Prohibition leaders who represent their States on the committee, are ex-Governor St. JOHN of Kansas, SAMUEL SMALL, the Georgia Evangelist; Mrs. HELEN M. Gougan of Indiana, L. B. Logan of Obio, WILLIAM W. WARDWELL, cold-water candidate for Mayor of New York in 1888 and C. E. BENTLEY of Nebraska. In 1802 the Prohibition Convention met in Cincinnati on June 29 and nominated Gen. Birb-WELL of California for President, and JAMES CRANTILL of Texas for Vice-President.

The four cities whereof the claims are favorably considered by the Prohibition leaders for their next Convention are Cleveland, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and Des Moines. As many as 10,000 persons will, it is expected, attend the Convention, which may be held as early as the month of April. because, as is explained by some leaders. the quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Church will be in session during the whole month of May, and Prof. DICKLE and other prominent Prohibitionists will be delegates.

roborated rumor that an Ohio man named THOMPSON is a candidate for the honors of the Presidential nomination on the Prohibition party ticket next year, and, considering the State from which he halls, it is no at all improbable that he will walk off with the honor, the Vice-Presidential nomination going, it is expected, to Maryland. JOSHUA LEVERING is the aspirant's name. He was Prohibition candidate for Governor at the

recent election in the Terrapin State. What is the matter with the Hon. THEO DORE ROOSEVELT of this town for Prohibition candidate in 1896? As a zealous, consistent, and uncompromising non-partisan in office, who can't tell a Republican from a Democrat when he sees him, or a white brother from a colored brother in the dark, who better than THEODORE is there to lead to the inevitable defeat which awaits them, the Prohibitionists of the United States, numbering 250,000, more or less? Or if Mr. ROOSEVELT won't lead this procession because he is too busy in town with matters of greater importance what is the matter with the Hon. WARNER MILLER, the Prohibitionists' next friend, who is dead against all forms of beverage drinking on one day in the week? It is true that he limits his bitter opposition to the demon of rum to that one day, whereas the genuine or all-around Prohibitionists are opposed to it on seven days. But that is a mere matter of minor detail to be afterward adjusted. Mr. MILLER is already one seventh a Prohibitionist, and, encouraged by a Presidential nomination by the cold water men, why might he not become, by degrees if not all at once, a seven-day Pro hibitionist worthy to rank with THOMP-

SON ST JOHN and LEVERING ! MILLER and victory! ROOSEVELT and victory! It won't much matter which. New York is the temperance town of the nation just now-on Sunday. New York is entitled by reason of that fact alone to name the next Presidential candidate of the Prohibitionists, though we observe also that the temperance vote of this city, which was 928 last year, rose to 971 this year, and we do not see what there is to stop it from reaching 1,000 in 1896,

# Conflicting Views on Third Terms

Among Cuckoos Secretary Morton's high official rank and superior boldness in exposing the new Cuckoo movement, entitle him to be recorded first in any third term symposium. This is his contribution:

"Why should President CLEVELAND be opposed to a third term any more than a bank President should? If a bank President has proved himself competent and faithful he is rediccted, not only once or twice. out dozens of times."

Less outspoken, as becomes a hopeful beneficiary, but harmonious, are the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND'S deliverances, though upon this point we have to take the testinony of Mr. CLEVELAND's first friend, Mr. E. C. BENEDICT of New York. Mr. BENE-DICT, after repeated conversations with the President about his political career, in which the third term question has figured, is compelled to say: "I am not positive that he would not consent to run for a third term. All that I have said or can say in reference to President CLEVELAND'S views as to the third term is inferential." Mr. CLEVELAND, while preserving what in Cuckoo literature is termed 'dignified silence" in regard to his third term ambition, has talked with some friends about it in private, while others were advocating it in public, and has failed o declare himself against it. That means

that be is for it if he can get it. Not on the same track, though almost parallel, are the sentiments of the Boston Herald, an away-up Mugwump in the old days, which now thinks it thinks unfavorably of the third term plot, but not unfavorably enough, evidently, for it to venture upon such disapproval as could be called " harsh ":

"The Chicago Times-Herald falls to understand the tolerant and catholic policy of the Boston Heruld. It reasons that, because this paper has admitted articles favoring a nomination to a third term in the Prestdency for President CLEVELAND, it leans toward that project. Our attitude editorially has been openly and frankly the reverse of this, and has been re-peatedly so declared. As recently as the present week we have taken the opportunity to say edi torially that we deemed his renomination to the

The Utica Observer, once a stalwart Democrat, but for several years past perilously near to residence in the incurable ward of the CLEVELAND asylum, illustrates with what blissful serenity and smiling content a body purged of all Democratic partisanship can float dreamily along, straight into the Cuckoo swamp:

"The New York Herald of Saturday led off with third term article. We quote portions. And now the newspapers will buzz about the matter, and there will be the greatest desire to extract some expression from Mr. CLEVELAND on the subject. This desire will especially and uncontrollably possess his enemies."

A little more self-assertive, a little, not much, is our contemporary, the Richmond Dispatch. In comparison with the sweet acquiescence of the Utica Observer, there is a faint suggestion of aggressiveness almost equal in strength to DOGBERRY's, in this important utterance which we find in our Southern contemporary:

"Whether the President means to retire or be a candidate for a third time, he ought to let the people know his purposes as soon as possible.

The Norfolk Landmark's bearing, during the past eleven years of Democratic disin tegration and discredit, would entitle it to a good commission in a Democracy reorgan ized. While radically different from the non-committal patience of the Richmond Dispatch, the following advice to the President is still far short of what the situation demands:

"The President could perform no more valu service for his purty than to make the official anconcernent of his determination to retire from the Presidential profession. There would be a wonderfureanimation in the body of the Democracy."

There is, on the other hand, a rapidly growing expression of Democratic feel ing of the genuine sort, strong, clearcut, outspoken, convinced, and ripping off all covering of the fence which stands permanent and stiff between the Democratic party and politics of the opposing sort. Thus the innate American vigor of the Philadelphia Record smashes all the old Mugwump texts which used to hang high around its office:

"A third term for any Democratic President would be a most conclusive proof of the degeneracy of the cratic party. When the time shall co any political organization are to be found buttoned up under the walstcoat of any partic ular individual, that organization might as well dis

This is from the Post-Express:

" If the Democratic party can nominate nobody save a candidate for a third term, its obvious duty to put no candidate in the field. If the choice is b tween surrender and the violation of all its tradition -with the probability of disastrous defeat-the best way is to surrender."

The Courier-Journal is no longer indulging its good nature by smiting the Democratic party while it is down with selected, magnified, or imaginary CLEVELAND virtues, but instead sets its gun openly on the target and fires

"He who favors a third term in the Presidency is a double-dyed trafter to bis country. The man who

of Mr. CLEVELAND by the Democratic party not only self an enemy of that party, but at the same time exploits himself as a man without a con-science. Such a man were capable of any villainy. If there be any such anywhere, still claiming to be a Democrat, and having his senses about him, his dis-

The Commercial Appeal of Memphis attacks the subject with greater intensity of Democratic partisanship, but with no less directness:

"Will it be CLEVELAND, or defeat?" asks the New York Herald. There is no such alternative. No possible concatenation of circumstances can make victory possible for the Democratic party if it should set itse gainst the law established by Washington's example and faithfully observed by his successors. To attempt to break down this tradition would mean not simply defeat, but death. It would die a wide gulf between the Democratic party and its glorious past, part it from its moorings and set it adrift to be blown about, the sport of wind and wave. The party that attempts such a thing will not be the Democratic party, what ever name it may have. It will be a party without principle, a party as hostile to the spirit of American liberty as the worst of the old Federalists were ever thought to be. 'Third Term' will some day be the apicuous words of the epitaph on the grave ome political party. Let us hope that it will not be the Democratic party."

Our Republican friends can take notice that the Democratic party is not dead yet.

#### Parkhurst and Puritanism.

Dr. PARKHURST was so much distressed by the moral degradation of this community that he could preach on nothing except it in his Thanksgiving sermon. Instead of find ing reasons for thankfulness, he felt it to be his "duty to warn the people of the perils that threaten our beloved city."

These perils, according to him, come from its distaste for Puritanism. "If there is any moral commodity that you have and which you refuse a price for," he declared the charge of being a Puritan or an idiot is thrown at you." "The people who say these things," he went on, "seem to have become utterly paralyzed to the eternal significance that Puritanism has lodged in it.' Therefore he expressed the wish that" there was a Plymouth Rock in every State," and that "there was a whole ledge of them run-

ning from the Battery to Westchester.' These are smart sayings characteristic of the man, but either there is nothing in them or they are utte ly false in their application as he made it. The underlying principle of Puritanism, so far as it relates to a high moral standard for the individual himself, was not a discovery of the Puritans on the Mayflower, nor has it been exemplified more thoroughly in the vicinity of Plymouth Rock than elsewhere in Christendom. It belongs to Christianity generally, and extends even further. Roman Catholic Church is infused with it, and as that is the Church to which the vast majority of the religious believers of this city render spiritual allegiance, the recognition of its necessity and the obligation to obey it cannot be said to have departed from New York. It is the guiding principle of our whole society. It is the foundation upon which our social order rests. No one throws into anybody's face his respect for it, and counts him an idiot for living up to it. Everybody extends to it his homage. Even vice pays that tribute to virtue. Vice does not seek to justify itself, except in some insane and perverted minds, but acknowledges that it violates necessary and eternal law. So long as that remains the case, the good underlying Puritanism remains undisturbed. The standard is not

thrown away or lowered. One of the chief of these few instances where the standard has been defiled and trodden in the dust is that of Dr. PARK-HURST himself. More than any other public teacher he has violated the principle he now assumes to laud, and taught the doctrine that to violate it may be a virtue. In his own practice he has inculcated the vile lesson, unfortunately learned by many of his young disciples, that if the motive of doing evil seems good to him who does it, vice is transformed into virtue. It is right, according to him, to depart from the path of decency, truth, honor, and integrity, so long as you take that devious course for purposes you have decided to be righteous. You can make of yourselves sneaks and liars, profligates and lewd persons, he tells young and old men, provided that you do so as volunteer detectives. To exemplify his meaning, he took along with him a rosy-cheeked youth when he himself visited vile resorts, and sat by as an approving observer while the young man

danced with harlots. So far as the inference of vile example and the pernicious teaching which it illustrates has extended, there is, unquestion ably, good reason for alarm; but, happily, sound and healthy youth and manhood generally revolt against such doctrine and practice. The outlook is improving, because it has become evident that the community is recovering from the spasm of moral perversion induced by the sensational methods of Parkhurstism and their apparent, but, happily, only ephemeral success. One of its foremost disciples has just been compelled by public revulsion to abandon an attempt to revive it in a form not so utterly base and odious as that invented by Dr. PARKHURST. it is true, but vile and detestable enough.

# That Tardy Answer.

Early during the present year Congress passed a resolution commending to Great Britain and Venezuela a resort to arbitration for the settlement of their Guiana boundary dispute. It was well known to Congress that the Caracas Government was anxious for such a resort, as its only means of escape from a settlement by the law of the stronger, whereas Lord Salisbury was on record as refusing to submit to arbitration anything east of the SCHOMBURGK line. Thus the counsel of Congress was really for England; but though emphatic, it was courteous.

There may have been some delay in transmitting to London this resolution of Congress, but it was laid before Lord SALISBURY months ago, and it is generally understood that Secretary OLNEY improved the occasion to reaffirm the MONROE doctrine regarding the encroachments of European powers in this hemisphere.

This matter is one of deep concern to Cor gress, and sufficiently prompt attention to it by England would have allowed her decision to be transmitted to that body by our Department of State at the opening of today's session. Saturday night's despatches, however, indicated that it had only just been mailed in London, barely in time to avoid the expression of indignation which total neglect might have stirred up in Congress.

Meanwhile, during all these months, Lord Salisbury's Government has found leisure to take steps for holding the disputed territory by force, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, the Colonial Secretary, advising the British Guiana authorities to plant Maxim guns at Yuruan and the Legislature at Georgetown giving assurances to London that money and men

shall not be wanting. We see no reason why Congressmen should hesitate to make known their opinion of the series of acts by which England There is a disquieting but as yet uncor- would seriously contemplate the fourth so attacked has planted herself at the mouth of the

Orinoco, the very Mississippi of Venezuela, and has seized great tracts of the interior, penetrating to the Yuruari gold fields.

# A Reserve Navy Without Men or Guns.

There is one passage in Secretary HER-BERT's report which would be comical if the matter were not of serious importance. The Secretary is describing the condition of our reserve, or auxiliary pavy:

"We have a fine fleet in our reserve pavy. From the American line alone we could draw four ships, the New York, the Paris, the St. Paul, and the St. Louis; a magnificent squadron if armed and manned, but we have not a man to put on one of them, and no authority of law to accept the services of a single one of the thousands who, in case of need, would volunteer to serve. All this ought not to be. It is the height of unreason to pay heavy subventions to swift ships an call them our auxiliary pavy unless we have the ing them; it is folly to maintain thes ships and procure arms for them if we are never to man them.

An auxiliary navy without arms-or men No wonder that the Secretary reminds Congress that "this ought not to be." A condition of the laws which prevents the department from making prompt use, in an emergency, of the very ships which we have hired in advance for use in an emergency, belongs to the burlesque opera stage rather than to the stern realities of politics and

Congress will do well to remedy without delay the amazing defect in our system of national defence pointed out by Secretary HERBERT in his annual message

## Senator PEFFER wants the next Populist Na-onal Convention held at Dallas, Tex.-St. Louis

Mr. PEFFER cannot always have what he wants. Kansas is the head and capital of the ruins of Populism, and it would be wrong to hold the next Convention otherwhere than at Yawp Centre, which is picturesquely situated on the banks of Big Mud Creek. But the Kansas people will have to insist that the Convention meet before the grasshopper immigration provided 1896 is a grasshopper year. One thing

The natural place of the Hon. ELIJAH ADAMS MORSE, M. C., of Massachusetts, would be on the Committee of Acoustics and Ventilation, but as he has arrived in Washington fiercely resolved to carry out his announced purpose of driving tobacco and the incense thereo from the House, Mr. REED may prefer to make him Chairman of a special committee for that object. Mr. Morse is almuch encouraged by the omen of the Speaker's name, which recalls the tender memory and judicious poetical resolution of Master Rosept who would not smoke and would not chew; a little boy that counterblasting King James would have made a page of and that the late George Trask must have revered. Cannot Mr. Monse be persuaded to repeat in the City Hall of this town his inectives against tobacco?

The Hon. JULIUS STERLING MORTON Wrote in his letter to the public, No. 3,467, second series, part fifth, for last week, that he favored a stamp tax. If the Hon. Julius STERLING MOR-TON does not use a frank, but pays his own postage, the annual addition to the postal revenue will alone be sufficient to wipe out all deficits and give the Treasury a pleurisy once more. He is the complete letter writer for which the world has waited. All others are fraudulent. He was born with box of fountain pens in his hand. Paper mills spring up wherever he goes. Twelve hundred and fifty-three typewriters, working day and night, cannot gorge his appetite for epistolary remarks. And though he works hard himself. and is both ambidextrous and pedographic, he s behindhand in his correspondence.

The minds of our esteemed friends, the Drys, are invited to ponder the appalling statistics published by a Philadelphia pomological economist. The apple crop for 1895 will not be less than 70,000,000 barrels. "Just think of it," says he; "a heaped-up, old-fashioned barrelful of apples for every inhabitant of the United States," including Mugwumps, Goo Goos, and Indians of full age. It will be impossible to eat or export all those apples; besides the Democrats didn't get any. There has been an enormous expression of cider. Forests have fallen and yet there are not barrels enough in the

world to envelop the apple juice. Years ago we told the Drys that one of the first necessary steps toward prohibition was the eradication of the apple trees. And still the apple trees keep on growing, faster, apparently, than the Prohibitionists.

Col. and the Hon. ROBERT GREEN INGER-SOLL ought to send a handsome check-not that all checks are not handsome-to his friends, the Christian Endeavorers of Cleveland and of Kingston, Ontario, who have prayed so fervently for him, and charge the same to adverising account.

From New Paynesville, in the Gopher State, comes the great news that the Four Hundred have "organized as a very exclusive club the members of which will indulge in cinch once week." No doubt cinch is a competent diversion, and it is right that the Four Hundred should have a cinch at all times and in all latitudes; but it would seem that in proportion to population the "exclusive" society of New Paynesville should not number as many as 400 select souls and bodies. A First Nine and a Second Nine with three or four substitutes on each would be inclusive enough The less eligible or fortunate might be invited to take a hand in the cinch, but they should be made to understand distinctly that they are not in the inner whorls. Chicago can give the Minnesota folks instruction in these high and diffiult matters.

Capt. BEN TILLMAN with his pitchfork will be awaited with some trepidation by the wise and reverend seignfors of the Senate today. A monocular shepherd of the people, bearing a pitchfork in his hand and nobody knows how much wrath in his head, is calculated to make even the pages serious. The man for the country most is the Hon. THOMAS HENRY CARof Montana, who was blown into Washington by the snow winds last week. It will be only a proper precaution for him to wear a chin mask until the Senator from South Carolina gets acquainted with geography of the Senate chamber. Any unertainty of aim on Capt. TILLMAN'S part might drive the steely prongs right through that capillary haycock which is Mr. Carter's most valuable possession. Art faints away to think of such a desecration.

A pen for a Message to soar and sing.

to fly and shoot with a roar and ring

With the Consecrate word

And flop in my Thought-creel in a beap Where the Thought-whales plunge and blow.

O, bring me a ream of sheepskins good,

The word of the Consecrate Me.

ominous midst of the sacrificed duck,

From you what word of cheer may I pluck?

What visions arise in me! I know that the people must long and wait Far the helping hand of the ton of Fats,
For the during to Descript.

What sign and token of C'eveland fuck?

Titl.I write of the wool so free

On tablets made of abony wood

worthy the great beatttu

To be grafted on a nobier tree.

Or the bluefish of Buzzard's Bay,

What breezes of Destiny play By my Consecrate way?

O. Thurber, my fr end and my mate.

Fue Consocrate G. til

I will drop my book in the Brain-flumes deep

Where the mighty Mind-wheels go; Where the Thoughts like fishes shine and leap,

#### The Planist Played Fourteen Pieces With out Looking at the Programme. A Grand, Sweet Song, O, get me a quill from the Dodo's wing Or a plume of the Mugwamp Bird.

It is not to be supposed that all the people who go to hear Paderewski are impressed only by the musical merits of his performances One amateur critic, who looked as if he might is a centre rush on a college eleven, was telling his friends what he thought of the planist

A COLLEGE CRITIC OF PADEREWSK

ing his friends what he thought of the planist after his last concert here. He was one of the crewd in a cable car on the way down from Carnegie Hall, and his ingenuous criticism was happily not limited to the one person to whom it was addressed.

"Everything they say about that man is true." he leaned down and said to her. "He's a perfect cenius. Why, he played fourteen pleces and did not once look at the programme. Yet he played straight ahead and never once forgot hat plece was to come next. I tell you a man who can do that is a dandy."

#### This Yacht Whistles Her Name. From the Morning treegenia

The pleasure yacht lately launched by Inman & Poulsen has been barned the Hoo-Hoo, in honor of that mystic order see favored by him bernen. The yacht will carry twenty or thirty people. Her whistle will have one of 'hose sliding valves in it, and will how!" Hoo-Hoo!" when the steam is turned on. bermen.

# No Testa Brush

To the Euron of The Sun-Sir. If "teet's brush," as according to a suggestion of a Sus correspondent then certain'y "ander trush," "what a fattery," de.
Indeed, we should have to say "apples pie" and
"plums pudding" to be consistent. Assi Plumatist.

#### A GOOD WORD FOR THE HESSIANS. LIVELY TIMES IN SOUTH CAROLINA. An Apologist Appears for the Hated Mer-Why Senator Irby Has Named His Bay

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1 .- The friends of Gov.

John Gary Evans are predicting that Senator

Irby's days are numbered. They declare that

succeed himself, but that Senator Tillman

will have his bosom friend and inseparable

companion, the present Governor of South

Carolina, as his colleague just as soon as Sena-

tor Irby's term expires. This will be a little

In the mean time the whole State is watching

played, with Senator Irby on one alde, and Gov.

Evans on the other, with Senator Tillman

standing behind his chair. It is a death struggle,

swept so triumphantly over the State in 1890,

and gave the players and their allies their

present high positions, will be shattered and

exactly master of everything, but with consid-

The game was particularly lively throughout

he sessions of the Constitutional Convention.

It is impossible to say now who has the best of

it. Senator Irby, however, has shown his ap-

preciation of the situation in the names he has

bought. He calls one horse Treachery and the

First came the contest for the Presidency of

the Convention. Senator Irby put up a candi-

date likely to cause Gov. Evans some sleepless nights, but the opposition was induced to with-

draw "out of deference to Gov. Evans's office."

His friends say that he may be defeated, but that Gov. Evans will not be the United States Senator to succeed him.

FIRGINIA FOR QUAY.

Magee Will Be Dethroned in Pittsburgh

Why Quay Favors Cleveland.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1 .- If any one will take

the trouble to look at THE SUN of Oct. 21, he

belief that Col. Lamb of Norfolk, whom Quay

most earnestly desired should be the candi-

date for Governor at the time when Mahone

insisted on taking it himself, will take the lead-

ership of the Republican party in Virginia.

Senator Quay says it will be a broader, more

liberal, and far more successful leadership than

that of Gen. Mahone, whose imperiousness and

jealousies alienated Republicans and bitterly

Under date of Nov. 28 this despatch from

Petersburgh, Va., was published in the Phila-

delphia papers of Nov. 29, just five weeks after

also Virginia's representative on the Republi

In the skirmish for position in Philadelphia

it is apparent to all that David Martin has the

better of his opponent, Judge Ourham, who falls

to take advantage of opportunities that seldor come twice to a political leader. In Philade phila at least90 per cent, of the entire population not counting infants, are up in arms against the Union Traction Company's advance of far-from 5 to 8 cents, an increase of 60 per cen The people are holding ward meetings and tow meetings to protest against it and had Jude

tings to protest against it, and had Judg ham, the presumed leader of the Quay force

Durham, the presumed leader of the Quay forces in Philadelphia, proclaimed himself in hearty accord with that movement he would have made himself irresistible as a leader.

Senator Quay's remark respecting ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker's contribution of \$10,000, made two or three weeks ago to the Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Committee, is worth repeating. He said, "I see by the newspapers that Mr. Wanamaker recently sent his check for \$10,000 to the Republican Chairman of Indiana, and I also observed that within a few days after that check was received a meeting of leading Republicans was held in Indianapolis and a State boom launched for Gen. Harrison. I could not help asking a friend or

intensified Democrats against him."

of Norfolk was chosen Mahone's su

can National Committee."

tion; perhaps for Quay.

may read these words: "It is Senator Quay"

stowed upon two fine horses he has recently

erable power, and much to pick from.

other Ingratitude.

more than one year hence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIC: All boys of the generation which studied American his tory forty years ago must have been impres-ed the successor of Gen, Wade Hampton will not with the conviction that the Hessians, of whom so much has been written, during the Revolutionary period were the willing mercenary troops of King George III., and with fire in their mouths and blood in their eyes came here to help subdue the

patriots. This was the teaching of history. There has never been a word written in defence of the poor Hessians. They never had a champion, chiefly because they were on the loswith great interest the game that is being ing side, and consequently there was nothing to e gained by presenting the facts from any other than the popular point of view. Let us look into the matter and see how it happened that the Hesslans came to our shores. George III. was more German than English. He was King of Hansver as well as King of England, and when he needed soldiers to subdue his American colonies he possibly had the right to send hither German troops for that purpose, but instead of so doing he cheese to buy recruits from his neighbor of Hesse Cassel; hence the Heeslans. In one sense of the word they were mercenary. They were pa'd, but they could not help coming here. They were sent, poor follows, and their onwillingness to come is shown by the lack of spirit displayed in fighting King George's robellious subjects. No doubt they were heartily glad when the war was ended and they were permitted to return to their homes, or, still better, to settle down here as peaceful, law-abiding citizens, a privilege which had been denied them in their own land.

The war ended, officers and privates naturally sought wives among the cotonists, and according to their respective stations in life married the daughters of their former opponents, thus to an extent becoming fathers of good Americans.

In a few years all trace of the Hesslans was than the popular point of view. Let us look into and when it is ended the Reform party which ne "old régime" will be on deck again, not

nents, thus to an extent becoming fathers of good Americans.

In a few years all trace of the Heasians was lost. They had no glorious deeds to boast of. The disadvantage of having fought on the wrong side obliged them to hold their peace. In many instances they were as well born and as well bred as those they had fought, and there is no doubt that many families of high standing could, if they would, trace their descent from Hessian ancestry. We may go so far as to assume that on or about Nov. 25, 1781 or 1782, when the British troops evacuated our city, they left behind them, not in number but in character, the best of the Hessians, who remained to enjoy the fruits of their defeat.

A HESSIAN CITIZEN OF THE FOURTH DEGREE. A HESSIAN CITIZEN OF THE FOURTH DEGREE. NEW YORK, NOV. 29.

# TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An admire

of the king of American fowls asks THE SU why the turkey is the staple of the Thanksgiv ing dinner.
Thanksgiving originated in Massachusetts at

nights, but the opposition was induced to withdraw "out of deference to Gov. Evans's office."
and Gov. Evans became President of the Convention without opposition. Next came the appointment of committees. Senator Irby got the Chairmanship of the Committee on the Bill of Rights, where he could do no harm and little good. The Convention could have got along very well without this committee and its work, and Gov. Evans knew it.

Senator Irby waited for the report of the Committee on Suffrage, of which Senator Tillman was Chairman. It was proposed to discuss this in caucus, but Senator Irby wanted his sentiments to get to the people. So the caucus did not go. When his time did come he belabored the suffrage plan, and in the name of the poor white men he denounced either an educational or property qualification, and he pleased the extreme old liners by his declamation against fraud, which he declared would be practised unless thousands of white men were to be disfranchised. Senator Tillman resisted the onslaught vigorously, and carried the day in the Convention for the report of the committee, but it is doubtful if he strengthened himself or his candidate, Gov. Evans, with the people.

A number of other interesting events filled in the time until Senator Irby's handsome bays, Treachery and Ingratitude, attempted to end his physical life by throwing him out of his carriage and breaking several ribs, while Senator Tillman and Gov. Evans were striving to end his political life by stabbling him under the ribs.

The flight began several months ago when Senator Tillman and Gov. Evans made a deal with certain conservative leaders in the State, agreeing to advocate an equal division of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Senator Irby whipped them back into line and forced them to repudiate their agreement and to advise reformers to stand by their colors. They came back, according to Senator Irby's view, with smiles on their faces, but knives up their sleeves. So the political breach began, and it has widened rapidly a time when the wild turkey was practically the only available animal food, beef and mutton not yet having been introduced. After the first harvest of the Plymouth colonists, in 1621. Gov. Bradford "sent four men out fowling, tha they might after a more special manner rejoice they might after a more special manner rejoice together." Naturally they returned with "good store of turkeys," which furnished a royal feast. Owing to their abundance in the New England woods they easily became the recognized feature of the Thanksgiving dinner in subsequent years. But that is not all. The American wild turkey had been introduced into England by some explorer of the Western hemisphere as early as 1530, or thereabouts, and in 1670 it had become a favorite dish for the Christmas feast, no doubt solely on account of the delicious quality of the meat.

So the political breach began, and it has widened rapidly.

Senator Tillman is very strong with the people, and Gov. Evans stands in his reflected light, but with some radiance of his own. Senator Irby has the politicians for his friends, and he has an individual magnetism which Senator Tillman does not possess. It has been said that Senator Tillman has no personal friends, but while this is an exaggeration, his disposition is rather to repel than attract; while with Senator Irby the reverse is true. So the battle is on between these two Reform giants, with 50v. Evans to be the beneficiary, if Senator Tillman wins. Senator Irby will be found in the last ditch, and will be heard from after he is driven from that. It is his nature. come a favorite disa in the control of the delicious quality doubt solely on account of the delicious quality of the meat.

The Pilgrims repudiated the observance of Christmas, looking upon it as a Papist celebration, but it is significant that not only the turkey, but also the plum pudding and mince ple, all traditional Christmas dishes in the mother country, were adopted by the Pilgrims for their annual Thanksgiving feast. All of which suggests the inference that, while they were opposed to keeping the so-called "Pope's day," they were not averse to appropriating the good things for the table which had done so much to render Christmas the happiest day of the year.

ALEXANDER CORBETT, Jr. BOSTON, Nov. 28.

#### Worries of the Rich and Poor.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In the discussion begun by "Jackson" as to the relative propensity for worrying of the rich man and the poor one, a bit of testimony by one who has passed from the condi-tion of a day laborer to a piace of affluence should be

Such was given to the world not very long ago-i Such was given to the world not very long ago—in the spring of 1891. I think—in the columns of the Pull Mail Budot, by George M. Pullman, who was then travelling in England. A reporter asked him when he was the happier, when he was a poor man or after he was the happier, when he was a poor man or after he was happier by considerable when he had only two suits of clothes, one for week days and one for Sundays, when he did a hard days work and went home to a night's sound sleep, without anything to worry him (sic). So we have that for of a lawyer's heart—flired evidence—as to the lappiness of stint.

But Mr. Pullman had not do the speaking. He dwelf upon the happiness of the former days. And wet," said he, "and yet it is comfortable to be rich."

What a fall was there! But what you, after all? Are there not those who would not be at their case in Zion? Zion? New York, Nov. 26, 1895.

From the American Annual of Photography. the leadership of Col. Lamb was foreshadowed Successful experiments were also made at Grenob In THE SUN: "The Virginia Republicans ton making what may be called "plunging views" of day resumed their conference, and Col. Lamb listant objects. The long distance apparatus is holsted leader of the Republicans of Virginia, he being with rope guys to give it direction, and electrical made Chairman of the State Committee, and or pneumatic devices for operating the shutter. refracting mirror, upon which is marked a line of sight through the centre, is fixed to the camera in The Republicans of Virginia have elected Col. such a way that when the objective is directed upon the object to be photographed the object appears at Lamb as their leader in Virginia. He will vote the same time in the mirror; an observer at the foot of the mast notes the reflection in the mirror with a for Pittsburgh as the place of the next Republican Convention, and twenty-six delegates from pair of field glasses, and operates the shutter at the Virginia will be found voting with Senator proper time. With this apparatus pictures of men were obtained at a distance of nearly one mile. The Quay in the next National Republican Convenalue of such an observatory in time of war is apparent; the position of the enemy and the disposition of his forces will be revealed with unerring accuracy

-Lieut. Albert Gleaves.
Some years ago—four or five, I think—I received a package of orthochromatic plates. I was at the time interested in making studies of plants and flowers. I used a few of the plates, but was disappointed in the result. The plates seemed to me to be harsh, and present too violent contrasts, quite out of keeping with the soft delicacy of the subjects for which I quired them. Further experience leads me to onclusion that the defects I attributed to the plates were probably due to errors of exposure or develop ment, and since then I have used ortho plates in larger proportion each year, and with increasing satisfaction, till I now use them exclusively .- George

I hear a good deal said about the advantage of isochromatic plates for the equalization of color vatues in landscape, but I have never found any advantage in their use which was not more castly of tained, as in the above case, by the long exposus and weak developer, -W. J. Stillman. We are sufficiently out of the woods in these latter

days to have a fairly clear conception of the distin tive properties of the various developers in the mar-ket. Of the newer ones, elko, amidol, and metol, we know that they are of the soft detail-giving order coupled with a tendency to thinness. Pyro is all right but is under the suspicion of holding back some of the image that the above series would have brought out. Hydrochinone, especially with the carbonates of soflum or potassium, or both, is the density developer without a doubt<sub>z</sub>-Otto Jarceki.

Observe this photograph of Mr. Depew. He looks

conscious, doesn't he? Too conscious! Did you eve see a photograph of Mr. Depew in which he did not appear conscious? Never! Pesing, my boy, too much posing. He has never had a picture taken that does him justice. Between the photographer and the sitter a silent

a meeting of leading Republicans was held in Indianapolis and a State boom launched for Gen. Harrison. I could not help asking a friend or two, well up in the boom husiness, and skilled in political probleme, "If it takes \$10,000 to start a boom for Harrison in his own Stare, how much will it require to hunneh a boom for him in all the States of the Union, and who will forward the checks for it?"

I asked Senator Quay who his choice was for President on the Democratic side. His haconic reply was, "Cleveland." Upon further conversation I found that Col. Quay believed that Cleveland might possibly carry Mississippi and Texas.

Town meetings are being held in Pittsburgh for the purpose of upsetting Chris Mauce, and the prospect of a new leadership grows perceptibly brighter. Senator Quay is nettive in the Pittsburgh movement and has kept aloof from the factional fight in Philadelphia, ever since his election as State Chairman. This leads me again to a seri that Senator Quay and Mayor Warwick are likely to be found working in harmony instead of pulling in different directions for reform within party lines. chord must be struck. There must be harmony, a current of magnetism or of sympathy. I believe that a want of sympathy is not always the fault of the sitter. I might not myself feel in sympathy with the person sitting. It was the lack of this sympathy on my part that accounts for the great difference between the first photographs I took of Mr. Cleveland and th last. You will notice that this picture of the President is reserved, haughty, while this one is warm, alive, sympathetic. Well, when Mr. Cleveland first ant for me, he was frig'd, reserved, haughty, apathetic cordingly, the first photograph of him bespoke those characteristics. Not so this has: one, however, for on this occasion he gripped my hand with great warmth, and said most cordially: "Napo con, I can't stay away from you." At last we were friendly, Napolcoa

#### Bullt the Ark, but Got Left. I rom the Western Christian Advocate. Many were employed by Noah in the building of the

ark who were not asved by it. They know well its design, the material composing it, the details of its con-struction, and the way of entrance into it. Many long years they had re and to his directions in the work assigned them. They felt the force of his excepti character as he superintended their labor and also preached to them of duty and of danger. It is easy to believe he selected those not in the

fullest arrapathy with the corruption and violence the times. Possibly their employment gave them some measure of welcome separation from the worst elements of sected at 1 protection against it, and they may have been subjected, because of their relations to bim, to something of the same scorn he experienced. The recontact with him and his words of warning doubtless awakened clear convictions of re-sponsibility and interest, but they failed to head his teachings, yie did to the multitude of evidoers, and when the dier was shut they were without and not within the ark.

## STUDELLE

-One Maine hunt r has shot more than seventy coms already tais season.

About 40,000.00) pounds of prunes were too need in the Santa Clart valley, Cul., this year.

—All the telegraph messenger boys in Macon, 114. are now provided with bioge es for use in their work -Providence, R. L. police nen have been notified that they must become tectotalers or they can't re

-Flying syntre s are care in Maine now, and a fine

specimen shot near Elisworth a few days ago at tracted a good dool of attention. There are 900 retail liquor dealers in the State of Maine, according to internal revenue statistics just issue J. Maine, by the way, is a prohibition State

-A square weighing 156% pounds was the biggest Massachusetts produced for Thanksgiving this year. -A couple in Chesterville, Me. c debrated their golden wedding last week in the house into which ther noved when maried half a contury ago, and in which they have lived ever since.

—A minister in Topeka. Kan., is trying to hold his

congregation together and get them to church regu-lariy by reading to them a continued story in weekly installments. His scheme is said to be a success. -Maine's mighty hunters seem not to be of the human species ulone. A tabby cat in Warren brought into the house of its owner within ten days recently

five partr.dges, two rabbits, a crow, and a snake three ral special "turkey trains" were run from Paris, Ky., the centre of a great turkey-raising region, o Cincinnati last week. Each train carried about 120,000 pounds of dressed turkeys consigned to East

Island Falls, Me., is making a big effort after prime distinction in the New Woman movement. The women of that place have just formed a sewing circle, and have adopted as one of the by laws:

shall be no gossiping at our meetings."

-Mr. and Mrs. Jules Harmon of Lansingburg, Mich. celebrated the sliver anniversary of their wedding in a queer way last Tuesday. Sixteen years after their narriage they were divorced, and lost Tuesday, the twenty-fifth anniversary, they were remarried. -The Mayor of Coffeyville, Ky., issued a proplama-tion a few days ago urging the merchants in that

town to close their stores before 7 o'clock in the evening, so that they and their employees might as man is conducting the services. -Two women rode in the first line of a party of cabtie owners out huntin; walves near Chambertain, S. D., the other day, and they are credited with killing

reveral of the hunted an mais. Gray wolves have be come very numerous in that region lately, and are causing much have; on the cattle ranges. —Another effort at harnessing the waves of the cean and making practical use of their tremendous

energy is being made on the Pacific coast. At Santa Cruz a motor is being installed, which is to cost about \$20,000. It is expected that it will be completed and in practical operation by January. The power ob-tained from the waves and t des is to be used for generating electricity to supply light and run the street

fow weeks ago is the alteration in the flow of natural gas and oil in several localities. In the Ind'ana gas belt the supply was variously affected, increased in some places and decreased in others. In the rennsylvania oil fields, there was a marked increase in the yield of the oil wells immediately after the earth quake, some of the wells having since the disturbance almost doubled their output. -One of the pleasant features of the brief Alaskan

summer is the amazing number of mosquitoes that swarm everywhere. Miners from the Yukon fields say they are compelled to wear vells and gloves when working with pick and shovel and at night the tent in which they sleep must be full of thick smoke from ble to sleep. To the newcomers the smoke prevents sleep about as effectually as do the mosquitors, and it is almost a "stand-off" which is worst.

—The travelling salesmen for the

houses start out with straw hats for the next season before the last of the straw bats worn hereabouts have been put aside: the first to go start about the first of September. The straw hat season in the South opens on March 1; at some extreme points earlier. Wholesale deliveries in the South begin in January, and they are mostly completed by the middle of Pebrunry. The active season in straw hat manufacturing runs from September to about the middle of April.

many kinds of sandwiches, but it is really not a remarkable number when there are taken into account chicken, turkey, tongue, and the various kinds of meat, and sardines, salmon, and caviare, and the various kinds of cheese of which sandwiches are made. There are sandwiches that depend somewhat on the season, but there may easily be thirry kinds of sandwiches offered at the same time, and twenty five

is not an unusual number. -Gold may be plentiful in the Alaskan fields but it considered common luxuries if not necessities. Whiskey costs 50 cents a drink, measured out by the vender, too, in Circle City, and agallon of it costs \$20 or more. Beer hot from the vat costs \$2 cents a drink and is scarce at that. Usually it is to be had only on festal occasions, at dances and the like. Then brew ing kettles are kept going on the cook stoves, the beer is set outside a few minutes to cool s little, and then is passed steaming over the bar at 25 cents a drink.

A brewery is now being built at Circle City. -An ordinary dog with an extraordinary record was lost by Mr. George Brooks of Bedeville, Conn., the other day, and a reward that would be large for a big prize winner has been offered for his recovery and restoration. The dog's record is that he has been poisoned four times, run over by wagons twice, bailly scalded once, has had a butcher's knife thrust handle deep into him, and was once thrown sixty feet by the pilot of a locomotive. When the engine tossed him his career seemed surely ended. His grave was dus and he was about to be placed in it when somebody noticed one of his ears twitch. Restoratives were app'ied, he got round, and was soon as frisky as ever. Mr. Brooks is anxious to get his dog back, but the neighbors are even more anxious to know whether he is dead, and, if he is, what can possibly have taken

#### him off at last. Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

There are no fewer than 521 foreign doctors established in Paris, more than a sixth of all the p The Princess of Wales has had printed for private

the zither. Bir Gilbert King, Bart., who died recently in England, held his baronetcy for seventy years, having succeeded his rather at 13.

distribution some songs which she has composed for

Charles Lecocq, the composer of "La Fille de Madame Angot" and of "Giroffé Giroffe," has written s new comic opera called "Cyrano." A new kind of water-color paper, the about of which can be warranted to be free fre

sociate of the Royal Academy.

Mr. Penrose, late director of the British archeologi cal school at Athens, has just been elected President of the British Institute of Architects, of which he bas been a member for more than fifty years. There are now nearly eleven million Roman Cath-

olics in Bussia, about one in ten of the whole popula-tion. In the former kingdom of Poland they form three-quarters of the population. St. Petersburg contai s 35,000 and Moscow 15,000 Catholies. By the side of the Scientific American nowappears the Scientific African, a monthly journal of South African science, arts, and crafts. It marks in a suc-

prising way the extent to which the white man has established his civilization in the dark continent. On leaving Copenhagen for St. Petersburg the lowager Czaritsa gave her father, King Christian, diamond ring which was worn by Alexander II, when he was assassinated. The ring was on the little finger of the right hand, which remained intact when the arm and the other fingers were shattered by the bomb. As the Czar was dying he gave the ring to his son, and on his deathbed Alexander III. gave the ring to his wife. She probably thinks it has been connected with too many misfortunes of the Romanoffs.

# Bargain Counter Journalism

From the Chicago Disputch. While the other Chicago dailles are fighting among themselves, it is sincerely to be hoped that they may see their way clear to abolish an excrescence which they have lately permitted to disfigure Chicago jour-

nalism. Pargain counter methods should go. News is the only thing that a newspaper logically can sell to its readers: publicity is the only thing it can logically sell to its advertisers. When a peper resorts to gift enterprise schemes it not only degrades the journalistic profession, but it also wratens its hold upon the public and demora, has the newspaper

This evil in Chicago has assumed large proportions lately. All sorts of inducements have been held out to rea lers—books, pictures, cheap woodcuts, coupens for watches, clocks, jewelry, sewing machines, and bleyeles. Certain of these schemes are palpable vis lations of the Federal laws, and there is excellent reason to believe that unless they are abandoned at once the Federal authorities will interfere in behalf of the public.

# Three Strange and Hemarkable Men

As Dumas, the graudfather, prided himself more upon his wonderful strength and skill in athletics than his generalship; as Dumas, the second, prided timees f more upon his knowledge of cookery than the authorship of "The Three Musketeers," so hird, prided himself more upon his knowledge of art than upon the writing of "La Dame aux Camelina." They were three strange and remarkable mest.